GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4662
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Targets under Drinking Water Schemes
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Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved during each of the last three years and the current year for supply of safe drinking water and sanitation in the country, State/UT-wise;
(b) the action plan and effective measures taken for making sources of drinking water pollution free to the entire population of the country; and
(c) the details of schemes under implementation for provision of safe drinking water in rural areas of the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SHRI RAMESH CHANDAPPA JIGAJINAGI)

(a) The State/UT-wise targets set and achieved in terms of coverage of rural habitations under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) during each of the last three years and the current year for supply of safe drinking water in the rural areas of the country are at Annexure-I.

Since Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] is demand driven scheme, State-wise targets are not set. However, State / UT-wise, Individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed under SBM (G) during last 3 years and current year is at Annexure-I(a).

(b) & (c) The mandate of the Ministry is providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts for coverage of drinking water supply. Up to 67% fund allocated to the states under NRDWP can be utilized for coverage of water quality affected habitations and for tackling water quality problems. Further, 5% of the NRDWP funds are earmarked for Water Quality and allocated to those states with habitations affected by excess chemical contamination and with high priority districts affected by Japanese Encephalitis/Acute Encephalitis Syndrome. In addition to this, 3% NRDWP fund is also provided for water quality monitoring and surveillance, which inter alia include taking up works relating to setting up of new / up-gradation of districts/sub-district water quality testing laboratories, providing chemicals and consumables to laboratories, providing field test kits/refills to Gram Panchayats etc. Further, up to 10% of NRDWP funds allocated to states could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, which inter alia may also dilute the level of contamination in aquifers.

States have been asked to focus for piped water supply schemes from safe and perennial surface water source for sustainability of the schemes in water quality affected habitations. As immediate measures, states have been provided 100% funds from NITI Aayog to mitigate arsenic and fluoride contamination through community water purification plants / last mile connectivity for which execution has started in 2016-17.
In addition to this, the Ministry has formulated a National Water Quality Sub-Mission for focus funding to schemes meant for mitigating arsenic and fluoride contamination on cost sharing basis between centre and state. Under this mission, the goal is to provide safe drinking water to arsenic and fluoride affected habitations from sustainable water sources.

Further, as reported by the States in the website of the Ministry, the state-wise details of various ongoing schemes as on 27.03.2017 for schemes taken under NRDWP in rural areas is at Annexure-II.